



AZANIA COMMANDO

PAC army
in action

Supplement of Azania Combat, the official organ of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the PAC military wing.

SUPPLEMENT TWO

1987



Azanyu members in T-shirts bearing the picture of Neo Khoza and giving the "Izwe Lethu" PAC salute, form a guard of honour for one of the fallen APLA combatants.

Special tribute to three APLA men who fell in The Bramley Battle

Commander Tshepo was a born leader

Commando Reporter

CDE Tshepo Joseph Lilele, who commanded the three-man unit of the Azanian People's Liberation Army killed in a battle with South African Police at Bramley in Johannesburg, was a hardened fighter and experienced young politician.

As a young politician, the late Cde Tshepo shot into prominence when he became the Azanian National Youth Unity's first regional treasurer at Sharpeville, the political home of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

Sharpeville, incidentally, is also that African township where the first signs of a different type of guerilla war in South Africa were seen about a year ago when APLA fighters armed with Scorpions killed more than 10 racist security forces in less than five guerilla operations launched inside three months.

Born in Thabong, Welkom, on April 11 1964, Cde Tshepo began his education at Iketseseng Primary School in 1972 before moving on to Thotaya Gauta Secondary School in 1981. The next three years saw him at Kailehong High School where he matriculated.

Inspired by some of his high school teachers, who helped broaden his scope of thinking, Cde Tshepo developed an independent mind, which made him begin to question the status quo, not only in his immediate locality, but throughout the land of apartheid.

But what really motivated this young militant to actively join politics was the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980. It was in that very year that he tried to establish a political organisation in his area, but was unsuccessful due to enemy pressure and harassment.

However, it was in the early 1980s at Kettlechong High that Cde Tshepo's political beliefs took on material form, with him joining various organisations in search of political identity and direction.

One of the most significant activities he engaged in at the time, and one in which his potential leadership qualities were put into test, came in 1984 when he and a girlfriend led about 10 high schools in a march to put pressure on Pretoria to meet various student demands.

"He was a born leader" said a member of the APLA High Command when asked by Azania Commando about Cde Tshepo. "Those who came together with him when



he joined the ranks of APLA early last year spoke highly of his leadership."

His leadership qualities, dedication and determination were quickly noticed by the High Command, which saw it fit to deploy him as a field commander soon after he completed an intensive military training programme at an APLA camp.

It was in that capacity that he took command of the APLA unit that fell with him heroically in the Bramley Battle, the scene of his supreme sacrifice.

Gallant Tshepo may be no more, but his shining example lives on, serving as a great inspiration to other APLA combatants to pick up the Scorpion and fight on until beloved Azania is liberated.

Hamba kahle Tshepo, qhawe lamaqhawe. The struggle continues.

Scorpions tell the story about fallen APLA men

JOHANNESBURG — Three members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army were killed in a shootout with racist South African security forces at Corlett Drive in the quiet Johannesburg suburb of Bramley recently.

Operations Correspondent

At first, the Pretoria regime said, as usual, that the three could have been members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

But the three men who fell in combat at Bramley certainly had a mark that Pretoria had forgotten about when it made its initial statements on the incident. They had Scorpion machine pistols, which were all found coked.

But what is in a Scorpion?

There is a lot. There is enough to, at least, make Pretoria think twice before saying anything less than lies about people using these deadly portable East European-made machine pistols.

Scorpions shot into fame and popularity in South Africa with the emergence of a different type of guerilla war in the settler colonial-ruled country about a year ago when APLA fighters made their presence difficult to be contained by Pretoria's information suppression machine.

Since then, virtually every guerilla operation in which Scorpions were used was known to be

crowned with success.

But what really worried the Pretoria regime was not just the use of these machine pistols since there are much more deadlier weapons that can send a wave of shiver down the spines of the boers. It was and still is the modus operandi of the people using the Scorpions.

The Scorpions were and are still being used by the type of guerillas who know that there can be no victory against Pretoria before the physical assault on the racist security forces — the fascist soldiers and police — many of whom are now scattered in the African townships.

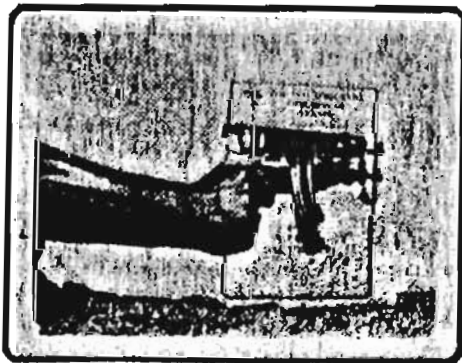
And talking of this type of guerillas immediately leads you to none other than the Azanian People's Liberation Army, whose members now operating deep inside South Africa are under clear orders from Commander-in-Chief Cde Johnson Mlambo to strike the main blow at the enemy soldiers and police.

It did not therefore come as a surprise when Pretoria described the three fallen APLA combatants as "a gang wanted by police in connection with armed robberies" soon after information that the men had Scorpions became difficult to conceal.

It was just a matter of mentioning it in passing when the racist South African Police (SAP) liaison officer for Witwatersrand Lieutenant Pierre Louw said "we would definitely investigate the possibility that the three were insurgents".

APLA is known to be making no big deal about how its combatants are described in Pretoria because these names change from time to time.

Guerillas, in Pretoria's loaded vocabulary, could be "terrorists", "gunmen", "unknown persons", "armed men", "hit-squads" or, of late, "a gang wanted by police in connection with armed robberies". What's in a name, after all is said and done?



The famous PAC Scorpion



Hundreds of Azanians attended the funeral of Cde Neo in Gugulethu near Cape Town recently. In this picture by Adil Bradlow of Cape Times, some of the Azanians march with open hands to accompany the fallen APLA combatant in his last journey

APLA MAN BURIED

Azanyu honours fallen guerilla

By Siyaye Siyaya

IT was his record as a veteran organiser at the age of about 20 and his constant sizing up of the enemy that Cde Neo Khoza, one of the fallen three APLA combatants, captured the attention of his fellow combatants at a PAC training camp.

And his unique abilities to organise first came to light during those days when he worked under the Azanian National Youth Unity (AZANYU) before joining the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the PAC guerilla wing.

It therefore did not come as a surprise when scores of AZANYU members formed a guard of honour with open

hands, giving the *izwe Lethu* (land is ours) salute, at his funeral.

Hundreds of Azanians turned up for the funeral, which began with a service at his Gugulethu home in the Western Cape before moving on to a procession in which the guard of honour was formed.

A teargas cannister was fired into the procession by racist police while a police Casspir kept watch from a close distance as the mortal remains of the fallen gallant APLA fighter were taken on their final journey.

A former Fezeka High School student, Cde Neo called it quits with school sometime in 1983 when he left the country in December the same year for military training under APLA.

"During the training," said a fellow combatant with him then, "Neo was the most regular in attendance. He would grasp the military lessons much quicker than many other comrades."

Dutch, as Neo was better known both in APLA and in Azania, obeyed orders at all times and it was this that earned him the respect of both fellow trainees and instructors.

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A quiet and shyish person, Dutch would move around alone in the camp pondering and apparently thinking deeply. When asked, he would clench a fist and say something about the enemy.

Soon after coming to a PAC transit centre, Cde Neo made it abundantly clear that he did not want to further his education at the time, but that he wanted nothing falling short of military training.

He did not understand why others had to go to school because, as he would put it, "there will be enough and better quality education once Azania is liberated".

This may not have been a correct approach, but it explained at least one thing, the man's determination to fight for the total liberation of beloved Azania.

Dutch was one of those APLA cadres who quickly grasped the political line of the organisation, and this could be attributed to the fact that he read a great deal of material

on joining the ranks of the PAC army, where ignorance is officially regarded as an offence.

Born in September 1963 from a family teeming with school teachers, Dutch hailed from the Cape Peninsula and grew up at Langa in the Cape.

With a mother, late father and a sister who were school teachers, he began his education in Kimberley before continuing at Lahlolonolo Higher Primary School until 1977.

It was at Lahlolonolo where his mother was a teacher while his late father taught at Dutch (Mosheshe Higher Primary), resulting in his son Neo being affectionately called Dutch.

In 1978 Dutch moved on to Fezeka High School in Gugulethu where he studied until 1980 when student protests broke up and lasted for about a year. It was then that Cde Neo decided to get a job and got employed at Adfreight before leaving the country to join APLA.

The Star

100 YEARS
JOHANNESBURG WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1 1983

3 armed men shot in bloody battle

THE BRAMLEY BATTLE

'PAC guerillas' fell fighting

By Commando Correspondent

THE three APLA guerillas killed in close combat with racist South African police at Bramley in Johannesburg had carried out a number of operations against Pretoria's security forces, a member of the APLA High Command has disclosed.

Cde Sizwe Mabuza, of the High Command's Operations Department, told *Azania Commando* recently that "we also know that four racist police were seriously hurt in the Corkett Drive battle".

Cde Mabuza noted that nothing, as usual, was said by the Pretoria regime about the casualties suffered by the racist security forces, even though the regime has admitted that the contact at Bramley had taken the form of a shootout.

A front-page article in the (Johannesburg) *Star*, headlined "Three armed men shot in bloody battle", gives police liaison officer for Witwatersrand Lt Pierre Louw's version of the incident, but does not go further to show the "battle" of "shootout" part of it.

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SA GUERRILLA WAR REPORT

Pretoria claims to have killed 19 PAC guerillas

*From Azania Commando's
Operations Correspondent*

THE Pretoria regime has claimed that its security forces have "eliminated" 19 members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army operating inside South Africa over the past year.

The racist Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok, who made the claim when he gave figures in the South African House of Assembly on guerilla activities, did not give the circumstances under which the PAC guerillas are supposed to have been killed.

It is not clear whether they were supposed to have been ambushed while perhaps they were just walking in some street or were shot in battles with racist security forces, in which case Vlok would have had to give figures about casualties among his own forces.

Introducing budget debate on his ministry portfolio, the racist minister also claimed that ten trained members of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and nine other PAC members had been arrested during the same period.

Vlok said police successes against guerilla had also increased by more than 300 percent over the past year.

However, he admitted that guerilla activities had also increased during the year from July 1985 to June last year. A total of 403 "people" were hit by guerillas, with 34 killed and 349 others injured.

The racist minister did not explain whether by "people" he meant security forces, although he did say that some of those killed had been caught in crossfire between racist forces and black guerillas.

Meanwhile, it has been said that there had been 199 "acts of terrorism" in South Africa last year compared with 86 in 1985.

The figures are contained in an annual report by the South African Police Commissioner, General Johan Coetzee.

Last year has also seen 18 landmine attacks in which 12 "people" were killed and 24 others injured. Nine of the landmine attacks had taken place in the far Northern Transvaal, seven in Eastern Transvaal and two in Northern Transvaal, says the report.

A further two landmines had been found and defused in Vryheid Natal.

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Referring to a sub-headline "Wild Chase Ends In Grim Shootout at Bramley" in the same *Star* article, Cde Mabasa said: "We understand 'gun battle' or 'shootout' to mean that both sides opened fire.

"And in this particular case, one gets the impression that bullets fired by our fighters either all miss their targets or do not kill or injure."

The High Command member could not be drawn to give details about the Bramley Battle because, as he put it, "It is not about to be our habit to open an argument with Pretoria about battle statistics".

MLAMBO SPEAKS

Massive PAC arms programme succeeds

From Commando Correspondent

HARARE — The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania's massive military programme to arm and train the African masses inside South Africa is succeeding, the APLA Commander-in-Chief, Cde Johnson Mlambo, said here recently.

In an exclusive interview with *ZIANA*, the Zimbabwe news agency, he said the Azanian People's Liberation Army, through its Military Supplies Unit, had deployed various types of arms to the masses throughout South Africa.

"We have successfully deployed these weapons of war, particularly the Scorpion machine pistols," said Cde Mlambo. "And these arms are now being used by the African masses not only to defend themselves against Pretoria's brutality, but also to launch attacks."

"But you cannot read about our military operations in the liberal South African Press, which deliberately ignores all activities related to the PAC or its army."

This, however, did not worry the PAC as the organisation continued with its military programme and political activities inside South Africa.

"What is important is that we need more of such resources, we need more arms to be able to continue even on a larger scale to arm our people, who have been denied by their white oppressors instruments of self-defence for centuries now."

The commander-in-chief said the PAC had begun unfolding "this big drive to arm the defenceless majority in Azania" after the organisation had established firm links with its internal leadership and membership.

He dismissed any chances of negotiations with the Pretoria regime, saying "you cannot seriously think of talking with the boers at this moment"

The PAC, he said, took seriously threats made recently by racist defence minister General Magnus Malan against the Frontline States.



The APLA Commander-in-Chief

In a separate interview with *The Herald*, Zimbabwe's biggest daily, Cde Mlambo said PAC's declaration of 1987 as the Year of Arming the Azanian Masses had begun paying rewards.

"We have started to rebuild the walls of Azania (destroyed by European settlers since 1652). All we request from friends everywhere is to give us material assistance."

While in Harare, Cde Mlambo met the then acting Prime Minister Cde Simon Muzenda, top Zanu (PF) Politburo member Cde Maurice Nyagumbo and other senior Zimbabwean government and ruling party officials.

Revolutionaries do not die

*By Bojana Jordan
PAC's chief rep
in Nigeria*

*If and when a revolutionary passes on,
It is to another world beyond knowing,
That's where his ancestors are waiting.
Don't call it death but just passing,
For a warrior is not the dying type,
Revolutionaries don't die but pass on
Revolutionary spirits to other generations.*

*If and when he is no more,
Let there be no big deal about it,
For people come and go, and so do lives,
Let there be no wailing and weeping for him
For revolutionaries don't cry over lost life,
Let there be renewal and dedication to fight on
Because his remains only serve to fertilize revolution.*

*As for those remaning, hold on!
Keep the flag flying and struggle on!
Don't waiver but be fortified even more!
For the future and the land are yours galore.
Hang in there, for the prize is sweetest!
Freedom is the only prize for the boldest!
Izwe Lethu — the land is ours all the time.*